

The Thirteenth-Century Papacy

- ▣ The Roman Catholic Church was the most important institution in the feudal world
- ▣ Controlled both the political and religious institutions
- ▣ Conflict arises between the temporal and spiritual domains as monarchs began to centralize their power taking it away from the church

The Challenges to the Papacy

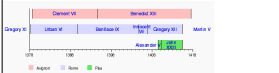
- ▣ **Unam Sanctam (1302)**
 - ▣ Pope Boniface issued this bull and it declared that temporal authority was "subject" to the spiritual power of the church.
 - ▣ **Results:**
 - monarchs begin to rule over the religious institutions
 - Boniface is forced to repeal the Unam Sanctam which shows a loss of papal power
- ▣ **Avignon Papacy (1309-1377)**
 - ▣ Under strong French influence
 - ▣ Seven popes resided in Avignon which Pope John XXII was the most powerful
 - ▣ **Result:**
 - The Western Schism
 - Groups of people begin to act out against the Roman Catholic Church
 - ▣ St. Lollards in England and Hussites in Bohemia

The Challenges to the Papacy throughout the 14th Century



The Western Schism (1378-1417)

- ▣ Pope Urban VI and Clement VII
- ▣ Conciliar Theory
 - ▣ Urban VI was in power until "the thirteen" (most of which were French) elected Clement VII causing conflicts
 - ▣ doctrine that asserted the superiority under certain circumstances of the general councils over the church
 - ▣ Finally Martin V is elected as the one and only Pope



Results of The Western Schism

- ▣ Some people begin to question the church's spiritual and secular authority
- ▣ Magistrates and city councils reformed and regulated religious life as secular control increased
- ▣ Martin V was made Pope by the Council of Constance which ended The Great Schism
- ▣ Separation of secular and spiritual authority

Jews in Western Europe

- Jews very persecuted during Middle Ages**
The Church prohibited Christians from lending money at interest - usury
- ▣ Jews became the Empire's financial agents
- Urban II's call for crusade in 1095 opened a period of persecution
- The first pogrom against the Jews took place during this period
- 1096 - 1215 - numerous persecutions of Jews
- 1103 - Henry IV denied Jews the right to bear arms
- ▣ Only freemen could bear arms so Jews were considered as "unfree"
- 1215 - Fourth Lateran Council prohibited Jews from holding office
- ▣ Designated certain clothes to wear as well as areas in which Jews were allowed to live - ghettos
- 1306 - Jews were expelled from France

Heretical Movements

- Mass movements that questioned church doctrines**
- ▣ Beginning in the 11th century
 - ▣ Originated in the newly urbanized areas such as southern France and northern Italy
 - ▣ Church reaction was to eliminate some and integrate others
- Catharism** - movement with Gnostic elements
- ▣ Also called Albigensians
 - ▣ Dualists believed that historical events were the result of struggle between a good & evil
 - ▣ The Albigensian Crusade launched by Pope Innocent III in 1209
 - ▣ Brutal massacres - "Kill them all, God will know his own"
- Waldensians**
- ▣ Waldes of Lyons
 - ▣ Opposed to corruption of the Church
 - ▣ Inquisition established in 13th century
 - ▣ Persecution and torture to identify heresy



Sowing the Seeds Of Change:

Causes of the Renaissance

- ▣ New social, political and economic opportunity
- ▣ Increased centralization of political power, foundations of the Nation-State
- ▣ Intercontinental trade and earliest stages of global economy (Capitalism)
- ▣ Exchange of ideas
- ▣ Weakening Papacy, Challenges to Church Authority

